Introduct. to Institutes. — 1

~~Introductory lecture to a course of theory & practice of medicine.~~

~~delivered nov. 27th 1791~~
~~also December 11th 1793~~
~~November 6. 1794~~

~~On the dig~~ An Inaugural Lecture upon the necessity of combining theory and practice in medicine.

delivered november 7th 1791

+ the College of Philadelphia & the University of Pennsylvania were united by means of a common Charter on the

~~in consequence of which the Author was appointed to the~~

~~of Physic it is necessary to understand the natural history, virtues & doses of medicines of all kinds, as they are illustrated by the Materia medica, and Pharmacy.~~

The theory of ~~physic~~ medicine has been called its dogmatical — and the practice, its empirical part. They are necessarily united, — altho in all ages, ~~be~~ attempts have been made to separate them, and sects of physicians have existed who have been called Dogmatists & Empirics, according as they have professed to be governed by ~~reason, or~~ reasoning, or by experience alone in medicine ~~+ or by Reason aided by experience~~.

In order to ascertain the relative merit of ~~each of~~ these two modes of studying

and practising physic, I shall briefly point out the inconveniences of each of them and then show the advantages, which result from their combination.

The Empirical plan of ~~physic~~ medicines requires a perfect knowledge of every disease, obtained by means of ~~personal~~ experience and observation. — But this cannot be acquired by any one man in the course of the longest life. — For

There are ~~two~~ two diseases perfectly alike, ~~in all their symptoms are diversified as they are by~~ age — habit — and peculiarity of constitution ~~and~~ climate & season give to each of them a variety that eludes the grasp of the human powers in their present ~~contracted~~ limited state. —

3 The Uncertainty of Empiricism will appear to ~~[illegible]~~ further when we consider how very few ~~Quacks~~ physicians ever agree in their accounts of the same medicine, and how much the credit of the most celebrated quack medicines has fallen, upon their composition becoming generally known. — Of this Lowards famous drops — the Sal Rochelle — and ~~[illegible]~~ Turlington's Balsam furnish us with unanswerable instances. After all that has been said in favor of the certainty of experience ~~at the expense~~ and the Uncertainty of theory, I believe with ~~the~~ ~~very late Dr~~ Dr Cullen that there are "~~two~~ false facts (if the expression may be allowed) to one false theory, to be found in all our books of medicine."

2 There is ~~a~~ in the mind of every man a disposition to err, ~~in his observation~~ from the partiality he ~~we~~ entertains for ~~our~~ his own ~~incantious~~ opinions in medicine. The ~~salutary~~ efforts of nature are oftentimes taken for the effects of a favorite remedy, and in some instances, the crisis of a disease has been ascribed to Remedies which have ~~it~~ been thrown out of a window, or emptied ~~into a chamber pot~~ behind a fire.

~~3~~ The knowledge of the Empiric is confined wholly to ~~the~~ his memory; now it is well known this ~~power~~ faculty of the mind is last forward to serve us, and that it is the first which fails ~~the~~ decay

V ~~I believe~~ Few Physicians remember accurately, more than the two or three last years of their practice. —

V as ~~involuntary as~~ as much ~~a company~~ an involuntary ~~One as respiration, or~~ the motion of the heart, are ~~an~~ an involu: Act of the body. all Phys: reason —

[The only difference between the Empiric & a Dogmatist — is the former ~~wors~~ by renouncing the lids of reason]

~~the effects~~ 6

of disease and age. ÷ V

Whatever the pretensions of the empiric may be to experience being ~~the guide only~~ alone, yet there never was one of ~~the~~ this sect of physicians who did not reason in medicine; — for this act of the human mind is to the writings of Hippocrates ~~the~~ ~~bane~~ ~~tors of~~ who was the most celebrated Empiric in the world, abound with theories, and ~~upon all subjects~~. I believe no empiric ever gave a medicine, without cherishing a secret indication of cure in his mind. Some acid humour is to be obtunded. — Some viscid ~~humour~~ fluid is to be thinned, or some acrid matter is to be discharged, from the body in all his prescriptions.

Should it be asked how it has

There is no exception to this remark,

~~mankind seem made to be go for deceptions~~ - hence we find men who reject the dominion of kings & priests yield up their judgements implicitly ~~to the direction of~~ a family Physician

I conclude therefore that experience alone is insufficient to conduct us to regular & successful practice in medicine.

~~let us next examine the~~

Equal

happened that Empirical have been more fortunate in life than Dogmatical physicians, I would answer, that their Injury (as far as it relates to the emoluments of the profession) is derived from the ignorance of mankind. They promise great things; - their occasional cures are magnified, - and their more numerous acts of Murder or homicide are concealed, or divined by their patients, - for it is an old & a true saying "that Quacks are the greatest Lyars in the world, except, their patients"

If experience without theory is insufficient to guide us in the practice of medicine, what shall we say of theory

without experience? many difficulties oppose themselves to an attempt to cure diseases ~~without~~ by theory alone. These difficulties are

1 Our ~~ignorance~~ imperfect knowledge of the Structure of the human body, more especially of the brain & nervous system.

2 Our ignorance of the manner in which impressions from external bodies are produced upon the human body.—

2 The limited ~~powers~~ extent of the human Understanding, which as yet ~~are~~ is incapable of acquiring truth by simple intuition, but which still requires the aid of experience and Observation. —

3 The weakness and perverted State of

v. to prescribe medicines to alter, certain supposed morbid acrimonies in the blood, ~~and~~ It was from a ~~similar~~ ~~fo~~ ~~preconceived error in pathology that~~ ~~Dr Brown~~ ~~ado~~ belief in the sedative operation of opium that Dr Cullen prescribed it in the ~~most~~ inflammatory stage of madness, and it was from a belief that disease consisted in debility, that Dr Brown prescribed stimulants ~~so~~ in ~~it~~ many diseases of the most violent nature.

Theory is exp. worse than exp.

Always has some theory.

Navigation - One ~~point~~

all — One key - a whole cabinet.

the popinions ~~[illegible]~~ increased the Uncertainty and danger of depending upon Theory alone in the Cure of diseases. ~~Vanity is a~~ & Great & even good ~~quality~~ men have often ~~predominating feature~~ ~~in the breast~~ been misled by ~~[illegible]~~ an attachment to a theory which is the offspring of our own imaginations. ~~[illegible]~~ ~~is apt to mislead us in all our inquiries in medicine~~. It was this Attachment to theory that ~~led~~ induced Dr Stahl to trust to ~~the~~ his Anima medica in the Cure of nearly all diseases. ~~Diarrhoea &c~~. It was the same ~~self deception~~ that led Dr Boerhaave to ~~prescribe~~ Cinnabar of S to remove Obstructions in the Nerves ~~&c~~ It was from ~~his~~ a similar partiality to a preconceived idea in physiology that

delusion that led him to use opium & brandy in every species of the gout — a delusion which ~~terminated~~ was the cause of his own death, for he died under the operation of a dose of opium taken at an improper time, and in an improper dose.

Pleura fevers of Helm: the nervous & a mixed of Stahl, the spasm of Hoffman — the fruits of Cul & the debris of Brown — and debility existing as the causes of fevers ~~occasioning in febrile diseases~~, have slain more than the sword in every age & country where they has prevailed. —

~~Dr Brown denied the~~ to deny efficacy of Blisters in continued, and of the Bark in intermitting fevers. — It was the same

Such are the difficulties, and ~~such are the~~ effects of theory, ~~unsupported by~~ connected with experience, ~~alone~~ in medicine. It is a common thing to inveigh against the mischief which has been done by Quacks in all ages, & in all countries, but I believe ~~as much, if not more~~ equal mischief has been done by regular bred physicians under the ~~solitary~~ influence of ~~various theories~~ doctrines. — The ~~theories~~ of portrafaction ~~taken~~

It is by the Union of theory and experience ~~alone~~ only that medicine has been advanced, or that a physician can become a

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useful or respectable in his profession. ~~character~~ After many centuries of idle speculations, phy=
=sicians have at last awakened to a sense of the importance of ~~facts~~ observation ~~and facts~~ in medicine. ~~and~~ Societies have been instituted for the ~~express~~ purpose of collecting, and preserving facts, the result of which has been a total change in the principles and practice of physic. ~~=~~ [For just theories as naturally follow ~~[illegible]~~ just and extensive observations, as vegetation owes to heat and moisture, or vision to the ~~presence of the~~ light of the sun]. —

The influence of theory supported by experience in medicine ~~[illegible]~~ is illustrated by the effects which philosophy has had in

improving the chemical & mechanical Arts. — How numerous have been the discoveries in ~~optick~~ the different species of glass, more especially in those forms of it which have been made use of to extend our vision to distant or minute Objects, since the properties ~~and laws~~ of light have been ascertained by Sir Isaac Newton? — And how great have been the discoveries & exploits of mankind ~~in navigation~~ since the application ~~discovery~~ of the Quadrant, ~~and the Lead Line~~ ~~the Lead Line~~ & the Lead Line to the purposes of Navigation!

Observation produces truths only in succession. whereas Theory ~~is a Magnet to~~ [like a gage measures truths of the same dimensions in every part of Nature, and thus] produces Choices

~~100~~ A single not principle often supplies the place of an hundred facts, and explains the cause of many ~~diff~~ phenomena. ~~Just~~ Thus a knowledge

~~It~~ ~~Doctrines~~ ~~sender~~ ~~seduce~~ ~~exalts~~ advances youth to old age, and places the young stays upon a footing with ~~grey~~ grey hairs ~~the~~ in the practice of medicine.

And that ~~to~~ man (for a physician he cannot be) who exalts theory at the expense of experience, & experience at the expense of theory must be deficient in ~~integrity or~~ integrity or Understanding.

as a Religious de. see p: 25 of 1 Lect.

of them at once. Observation ~~creates~~ may be compared to a power which creates an alphabet, while theory by placing its different parts together, ~~makes it lig-~~ creates words and ideas. ~~ble and useful~~. — Observation is to theory, what confused sounds are to harmony. It is theory which ~~vivifies~~ imparts life to facts. ~~without it, they it is~~ By means of theory we shorten the road ~~of his~~ to truth in medicine. ~~The~~ Union therefore ~~between experience facts and theory~~ of experience to ~~in medicine~~ ~~is absolutely to constitute a physician~~ is absolutely. In a word Religion & morality, - law & liberty, - virtue & happiness, are not more necessarily united, than experience and theory are in the successful treatment of diseases, ~~&~~ all physicians.

The most speculative physicians are generally the greatest Collectors of facts. They are the food of ~~facts~~ principles, and hence we find the greatest Collectors of them are Speculative physicians. Thus

There are two more circumstances in favor of theory in physic, which deserve to be mentioned. 1st It disposes to attend to facts, and thereby to multiply them. A man who walks over a field in search of plants of a particular class, will discover more of them than a man who always in passing this same field has no such objects to attract his attention. I grant that theories have often been suggested by facts, but these facts at first have been of a solitary nature, and we generally find that by suggesting theory, they lead at once to other congenial facts, which without it, would never have

~~It was by the application of the theory~~ Dr Sydenham had formed of the confluent small pox ~~that Dr Sydenham~~ ~~to all other inflam fevers~~ ~~was led to the plague with~~ ~~the same remedies which proved~~ ~~successful in it.~~

It was thus Dr Sydenham was led from his successful treatment of the small pox, to apply similar remedies to inflam fevers of all kinds.

~~Let us not attempt to divide~~

~~the~~

been awakened from their repose in the bosom of nature.

2 In speaking of Empiricism I ~~have remarked that no two diseases were~~ took notice of the variety in the symptoms ~~probably~~ even alike - all circumstances of dis & of the constant success of our cases being taken in consideration. In cases which occur frequently to the oldest practitioners, experience can afford no assistance. Here then theory ~~too~~ steps in, and by analogy, frequently leads to a safe & successful mode of practice.

To these arguments in favor of the union of ~~theory~~ of principles and observation in physic, it has been objected that an attachement to theories in medicine, is apt to mislead Physicians. - I grant this to be the case where

Experience ~~they~~ is made to yield to theory. But a prudent physician will consider the imperfection of all theories, and will not fail to desert ~~it~~ them when ~~it~~ they come in competition with facts. For example, ~~if~~ A physician ~~has adopted debility as the proximate cause of an intermitting fever~~, ~~to~~ will not in all cases, & under all circumstances refuse to use the Remedy of Bloodletting in an intermitting fever however contrary it may be to his theory of ~~fever~~ disease, ~~disorder~~ if he has ~~been~~ seen it tried with success in 99 cases out of an hundred, the Barbell after every other ~~tonic~~ medicine has been ~~tried~~ used to no purpose. ~~go to~~ In the ~~[illegible]~~ progress of medicine towards

its present state of improvement different theories have been proposed by different Physicians. Hippocrates - Themison - Aurelian - Galen Asclepiades among the Ancients have all proposed systems of medicine which have flourished for a while, ~~and gradually~~ in succession to each other. You will find a particular & entertaining acc^t of each of them in Black's history of medicine: They are all exceedingly imperfect, & some of them absurd, because they do not embrace ~~the study of~~ any of those numerous discoveries in Anatomy - physiology - materia medica - Chemistry - and natural philosophy which have been made within the last ~~two~~ centuries in Europe. Perfection in medicine can never be expected, till we arrive at

perfection in other branches of science, for truth is a unit, and all its numerous particles must be collected together before we shall be able to behold any one of them in a perfect state. medicine may therefore be compared to a well built arch which rests not upon a part, but upon the whole of the materials which support it. —

The physicians of the present day are divided chiefly between the systems of Dr Stahl – Dr Boerhaave – Dr Cullen – & Dr Brown. —

Dr Stahl lived & wrote in Saxony among a people of the most simple manners. Their diseases of course were simple, & such as were often

cured by the simple Operations of Nature without the Aid of Medicine, — hence arose Dr Stahl's high Opinion of the "Vis Medicatrix Medicatrices", or of the existence of the anima Medica in the human body. — we shall show hereafter the weakness of this ~~healing~~ supposed healing powers in nature, in the most simple diseases, and the pernicious tendency of ~~them~~ it in those Artificial diseases which are produced by the Customs of civilized life. —

2 Dr Boerhaave lived & wrote in a Country where a moist Atmosphere, & an excessive Quantity of unwholsome Animal Diet, produced an immense number of the diseases of the Skin. These were

supposed to arise from an impure state of the blood, and hence lentor - tenacity - & acrimony - in that fluid, were supposed to be the proximate causes of all the diseases of the human body. —

3 Dr. Cullen - lived & wrote in a country which indolence & luxury have let loose a train of new diseases. These diseases appear to be seated chiefly in the Solids, - & particularly in the nervous System, - hence the System of Dr Cullen is founded upon the discovery of those laws, & properties, of muscular - arterial - & nervous fibres which have been unfolded by the phenomena of the present Artificial

~~has done much more. but~~

It is to be lamented that ~~he~~ after ma-
-king war upon the operations of Practice
for some years, he relapsed in a belief
in her healing powers. In his concentra-
-ted views of the nervous System, he has
overlooked ~~the blood~~ or but slightly
glanced at the pathology of the blood-
-vessels, and by adopting the nosology of
the physicians on the Continent of
Europe, he has unfortunately ~~reduced~~
~~retained all improv~~ led ~~to a substitution~~
physicians to prescribe for the name
& Symptoms, instead of the proximate
cause and grade of diseases.

diseases of Great Britain. — The writings of Dr Hoffman contain many of Dr Cullen's principles, and facts, but ~~the~~ his works ~~of~~ notwithstanding may be considered as ~~truly original~~ truly valuable. They abound with original matter, and their effect ~~was~~ has been felt in every ~~part of the aspects~~ department of medicine. Had he done no more than ~~to have~~ ~~the~~ expose the errors of ~~systems~~ dynamical systems of Dr Boerhaave, he would have deserved well of his profession. ~~But he deserved the thanks of posterity~~. But he has unfolded many of the largest internal & new systems, and has ~~offered~~ proved them to be ~~the guide to all who should come after him~~ the seats ~~foundation of~~ most of the diseases of the human body. — In the system of

4 Dr Brown ~~has lately published a~~ we find clear & opp: 23.

He ~~Brown~~ has happily & successfully exposed the impracticability of ~~a~~ Cullen's nosological Arrangement of diseases, and ~~from~~ has reduced this number from several hundreds down to two, which he calls ~~Phenic and~~ Asthenic ~~& to the~~ and Sthenic. To the former class belong 97. To the latter but 3 out of an hundred. ~~The Remedies~~ for the Cure of the Asthenic diseases are stimulants, and these consist chiefly of wine, ardent spirits, vol: salt - opium & other. - His remedies for Sthenic diseases are moderate bs. - Cow shit & cold Air.

go to p: 240

I shall hereafter examine this division of Diseases more accurately, ~~and show that the pile is it is~~ and shall I hope ~~the~~ lay before you a more simple

we find ~~most~~ many of Dr Cullen's Opinions controverted, & ~~hypotheses of Medicine in which he has~~ some of them completely refuted. ~~controverted all, and refuted some of Dr Cullen's Opinions.~~ He supposes that 97 out of an 100 diseases depend upon debility, and that the cure of them depends upon the use of Stimulating Medicines. From his attachment to this class of Medicines he was known in Edin^r by the name of "Stimulating Brown." ~~His beverage consist~~ chiefly of Wine - Ardent Spirits - Volatile Salt - Ether & Opium. As he reduced all diseases to two classes only viz Sthenic and Asthenic, or diseases of strength & debility, so he reduces medicines of all kinds to two classes only

view of them that given by Dr Brown.

~~While I object~~ Error in principle is generally connected with error in practice. Dr Brown was an unsuccessful practitioner, and his pupils who have adopted his principles in their utmost extent have been equally so. But medicine is under great obligations to him, for his just theories of heat & cold, & clear & comprehensive view of the doctrine of animal life & of the oper. of the system, & what are called sed. medicines - also of the appl. of passions to the prod & cure of diseases.

viz: Stimulants & Sedatives. If this division of diseases and remedies should appear to be well founded, I hope to prove hereafter that he has mistaken ~~the real~~ not only the stages of the disease in ~~fact~~ even many of the diseases themselves in which his two different classes of medicines are proper. ~~This practice in most cases is absurd and even dangerous~~ Nor ~~must~~ shall we be surprised at this when we learn that his acquaintance with diseases was taken chiefly from books, ~~for he had~~ ~~But~~ under all the disadvantages of a want of ~~practice~~ experience, and ~~knowledge~~ knowledge of diseases, and of a dissipated life, he has enriched our science ~~medicine~~ with several new principles ~~and~~

V. But with these original or just Opinions, he has blended many errors ~~[illegible] of which are~~ in his System of medicine. I shall hereafter take notice of each of them. At present I shall only say that I cannot admit with ~~it~~ him debility to be a disease. ~~[illegible] the equality of~~ excitement in the morbid state of the body. I shall reject likewise his division of diseases. ~~Instead of admitting~~ ~~[illegible] Posterity will do him justice.~~ It is a predisposing cause, a Symptom, & consequence of disease only. ~~I shall likewise reject his division of diseases, and adopt~~ ~~[illegible]~~ Disease consists simply in morbid excitement which is always partial. Of course I reject his division of diseases into Sthenic and Asthenic, and his doctrine of equality of excitement in the morbid states of the body. Disease is an Unit, ~~[illegible]~~

~~medicine~~ which in prudent hands may be of extensive application in practice. He has clearly demonstrated the Stimulating ~~&~~ effects of heat, & the Sedative effects of Cold. He has established the Stimulating powers of Opium — and has proved that in most cases the Sedative effects ~~action~~ of medicines consists in an abstraction ~~[illegible]~~ ~~in~~ ~~Absence~~ of Stimulus. He has moreover ~~Et~~ upon the operation of the passions in the production & cure of diseases he has shed a great deal of light, for which posterity will be grateful to him. ~~His~~ the doctrine of animal life which he has illustrated, will always ~~be con~~ appear to sum our vast ~~vast~~ Obligations to Dr. Brown,

and is always accompanied with unequal excitement. ~~Health~~ The cure of disease consist in restoring ~~this~~ it to its usual & natural diffusion throughout every part of the system. If Dr Cullen did harm by directing the attention only to the name & symptoms of diseases, ~~what~~ without a due regard to the varying states of the system, how much more mischief has been done by Dr B by ~~destroying~~ withdrawing attention from names & symptoms, and ~~prescribing for the~~ confining all prescriptions ~~wholly to one state of the system~~ to that state of the body wh. is but an ~~undertot~~ symptom of disease viz debility, prescribing one class of med only to remove his fanciful, ~~debility~~ universal debility? — The

but it appears from the practical parts of his works that he was unable to profit by his own discoveries. ~~They abound with~~ as contain opinions, and pre=
=cepts that are absurd, and dangerous in a high degree. I declare this pub=
=licly that they contain opinions & prescriptions that do not accord with my observations and experience, however proper they ~~might~~ may be and that they are extremely unsafe in great Britain in the diseases of our climate.

A perfect system of physic may be compared to a house - the different stories of which have been built by different architects & surveyors. - Each one of them has a claim upon our gratitude for ~~providing us with a shelter from the~~ attempting to

~~and for~~ ~~recollections of the teachers, The fabric~~ ~~advanced the fabric of medicine~~ building ~~of medicine has been gradually~~ having advan-
~~-cing for many years~~ to its present height. We hope the discoveries of a few years will place a ~~roof~~ cover upon this building, and thereby complete ~~a~~ the ~~temple~~ fabric of medicine. ——

Should it be asked, which of the systems of physic that have been mentioned, I shall adopt in the ensuing course of lectures, I ~~should~~ would reply no One of them.

As in the different systems of religion truth, and error are divided in different proportions among all them, so I suppose that no system of medicine is so erroneous that has not some

I shall therefore select from the systems of Dr Boerhaave, Dr Cullen & Dr Brown such principles as I believe to be true, and shall add to them such others as have been suggested to me by my own reflections & observations. ~~In the course of 40 years study & practice.~~

In the course of these lectures, I shall not be deterred from conjectures, where demonstration cannot be obtained. Should that conjectures be erroneous, they will notwithstanding serve the cause of truth, for I believe with Fontanelle that the number of false opinions is limited. Every unsuccessful conjecture therefore removes a part of the rubbish which obstructs the avenue

truth in it, and more so true, that
has not some error blended with it.

I shall therefore derive all the aids
I can able from each of the systems that
have been named, ~~particularly from~~
~~Dr Cullen's & Dr Brown's~~ but I shall add
to them principles of my own, which
I hope to establish by facts, ~~and which has~~
~~I appreheded to be more simple than~~
~~have been the result of a faithful attention to~~
~~& faithful observation and more accom-~~
~~modated~~ calling inquiry
~~& which remained to be accommodated~~
~~to the present~~ peculiar state of diseases
~~in~~ the United States. go to page 33

To persons accustomed to receive
knowledge of every kind from the other
side the Atlantic and to view human
genius on a more extended scale in
~~the~~ ~~extended~~ amiger empires of Europe
than in America, it may sound

to truth, and ~~thing~~ thereby contributes to the progress of future inquiries.

Nor shall I neglect to lay facts before you where I am not able to connect them by a principle. Simple truths upon all subjects seem to possess a species of elective attraction for each other, and in order to exert this power it is necessary they should be ~~brought into contact, and this can only be done by their being~~ brought to light, & recorded, ~~so as~~ by which means they are prepared for the hands of ~~ingenious~~ speculative men to combine into principles. It is in this way, most of the discoveries in science have been made in all ages & countries. —

I dare not ~~promise anything~~

bold for a teacher in an American Seminary to promise principles of physic. — I am aware of the consequences But I have weighed the consequences of my undertaking. I am prepared for the issue of a failure in it — nay more — I am prepared for the issue of its being successful, — for I well know — that the more these principles prevail, the more I shall sacrifice of business & of what is called most valuable in the reputation of a Prof. of Med:

It is with extreme reluctance that I am forced to yield to the necessity of saying anything of myself in this place. But to prove that the principles which I propose to teach are different in many particulars from the principles of Dr Cullen or Dr Brown, & that where I shall coincide with

Dr Brown, I am not indebted to him in certain opinions, I ~~shall~~ beg leave to lay before you the following facts. —

In the year 1773, I ~~introduced the practice~~ first used Bleeding in the Cure of Obstinate Autumnal Intermittents. This practice, & the theory on which it is ~~both~~ founded is directly contrary to ~~the~~ Dr Cullen's theory & practice ~~of Dr~~ in his treatise upon fevers. —

In the year 1774 I first conceived the theory of Tetanus which I have publ.d in my Volume of inquiries. The idea was taken from a fact communicated to me by Dr Hebert of the Island of Dominigeo. Certainly this theory was not ~~taken~~ derived from Dr Cullen — for ~~his~~ his treatise upon this disorder, (tho' it confirms my principles)

does not contain a hint of the doctrines I have established. [An attempt has lately been made to ~~deprive~~ not me of this discovery, ~~as~~ I wish much to see it publickly supported, as I have it now in my power to cover the authors of it with shame and contempt]

~~my~~ The application of opium to the cure of fevers of the typhous kind was recommended by me in my lectures in the year 1779 immediately after I left the hospitals of the United States. Of this I have many proofs. One of them is now in the hands of Dr Currie in this city.

The ~~[illegible]~~ use of ~~heat~~ cold in fevers of too much action, and of heat in fevers of the low & typhous

kind is ~~clearly~~ strongly ~~marked~~ recommended in my lectures on the small pox delivered in the year 1780 & since published in the Volume of enquiries just now mentioned. —

The idea of the Consumption being a general ~~disease~~, & of its first being a local disease, curable only by general remedies, was communicated to my pupils ~~in~~ about the year 1782, I have since published it in the Volume of inquiries. —

In the three last opinions I have coincided with the late Dr Brown. It gave me great pleasure to find myself so ably supported, but I need hardly tell you that ~~they~~ I could not have derived a hint of any of these opinions from Dr Brown, for I never heard that he was a

teacher of medicine till the year 1788, & I never saw his works till the year 1789.

But Gent: these are only a ~~small~~ part of the theories in which I have differed from Dr Cullen, ~~or coincided with Dr Brown~~. My ~~the~~ theory of fevers - of - nervous diseases - and of Dropsies differ widely from both ~~of them~~ Dr Cullen's & Dr Brown's. - I ~~be~~ ~~should be afraid~~ shall deliver them with the more confidence in proportion as I have ~~as they have led not~~ experienced their certainty ~~safety~~ and usefulness in the cure of the diseases whose causes ~~they~~ I hope are explained by them. —

In mentioning these things, I desire thus publicly to acknowledge my obligations to the great ~~Author of~~ Father of ~~the human race~~ mankind for having made use

of me as the humble instrument of conveying the smallest portion of happi=
=ness to any of his Creatures. ~~The this~~ I can ascribe it only ~~because a hard~~ to that infinite ~~Under~~ goodness ~~Centur~~ which acts with ~~the same~~ equal Sovereignity in ~~Science and religion~~ choosing the things which are weak in Science ~~and~~ as well as in religion, ~~in order~~ ~~to confound the pride of human learning~~ to be the vehicles of his ~~goodness~~ mercies to the children of men]

In delivering ~~the~~ my principles of Medicine ~~theories of diseases~~ I ~~pledge myself never~~ do hereby ~~to teach anything which I do not believe, or understand~~ ~~I will go further~~, ~~and~~ promise that if I should unfortunately be led to com=
=municate an opinion to you that Subsequent Observations or reflexion

~~Should~~ Shall discover to be erroneous, I shall publicklly retract it; for I consider truth only to be knowledge, and that an attempt to defend an error, is only labouring to be more ignorant.

Nor shall I be deterred by the fear of falling into mistakes from venturing to deliver conjectures, where demon=stration cannot be obtained. Should these conjectures be erroneous, they will notwithstanding serve the cause of truth, for I believe with Mr Fontanelle that the number of false opinions upon all subjects is limited. Every unsuccessful ~~inq~~ conjecture therefore removes a part of the rubbish which obstructs the avenue to truth, & thereby contri=butes to the success of future inquiries.

much less shall I

~~now shall I fall~~ be deterred

from mentioning facts when I

cannot explain the causes of them.

~~It was~~ It was by collecting & publishing

solitary facts that Lord Bacon & Mr Boyle

laid the foundation of most of our

systems of philosophy. — simple

truths upon all subjects seem to possess

a species of elective attraction for

each other — and in order to receive

this power it is necessary they should

be brought in contact — and this can

be only be effected by their being

made so public as to excite further

attention & observation. — It was in

as moral Good is known to mortals only thro' the medium of moral evil, so perhaps truth can be discovered by them only thro' the medium of ~~a~~ error.

Much yet remains to be known in medicine. — ~~I suspect~~ as there is an immense desert of what is called terra incognita in the human mind yet to be explored and described, so I suspect there are many laws and principles in the human body yet to be ~~a~~ discovered. — One thing is certain — that all our systems of physic will necessarily be imperfect while there exists a single disease which we do not know, or ~~can~~ not cure.

But let us not be discouraged by the present limits of our knowledge in

this way that Dr Black & Dr Priestly have laid the foundation for most of the modern theories in Chemistry.

✓ The circulation ~~of the~~ and ~~composition~~ component parts of the blood - the extent & uses of the Lymphatics - ~~the process~~ are no longer mysteries in ~~the~~ our systems of Physiology. much light has ~~lately~~ likewise been thrown upon the doctrines of digestion - chylification - Respiration & generation. From the heap of inquiries upon these difficult subjects - may we not hope that the time is not very distant when the veil shall be removed from the ~~operations~~ of the brain, from the nervous system, and from the abstruse operations

physic; on the contrary, let us recollect how many ~~diseases are now subject to~~ of the ~~phen~~ operations of the animal oeconomy are now known to us ~~and by~~ which a few years ago eluded our ~~human~~ investigation. ~~the powers of medicine.~~ The Intermittent fever and the small pox have ceased to be mortal disorders. The last of them according to Dr Wright used to carry off $\frac{1}{10}$ of the human race before the discovery of Inoculation. In the Firth of the Forth near Edinr. there is to be seen from the town of Leith, a small island on which persons infected with the Venl. disease were doomed to perish as incurable, in a state of exile from their friends and Society. That disgraceful disease has long ago ceased to be the reproach of Medicine, and for the honor

of function & animal life. Let us recollect further how many diseases now yield to our art which a few years ago resisted the powers of medicine. Turn back to p: 36. The intermittent fever.

Nor is this all. Death has been deprived by his wide avenue to human life by means of the yellow fever. This disease when properly treated is now as much under the management of Art as the measles or influenza.

of the christian spirit of the present age, the persons infected with it are included among the objects of charity and benevolence. But medicine has done more than this; — by the modern institutions of humane societies it has encroached upon the territories of death. Near 1300 persons apparently dead have been restored to life by the humane Society of London in the course of ~~the last~~ 13 years. Many other diseases might be mentioned which have ceased to be incurable, & of those which we are unable to cure, there is scarcely one which medicine is not able to palliate, & thereby to smooth the avenues of death.

~~The republican forms of government~~

V

It is impossible to mention these facts without being led to contemplate the time when ~~a desirable a hope that~~ such changes ~~are about to~~ shall take place in our ~~country~~ world as will render it a more safe & agreeable abode from the moral as well physical evils for man; for ~~the extraordinary mortality, of late years~~ premature deaths (so distressing to mortals) seem to have arisen from the operation of that infinite Goodness which delivers from evils to come.

~~Among other circumstances which~~ That might be mentioned, which favour the cultivation & improvement of medicine in America, I ~~think~~ am of opinion that the union of the business of the physician-surgeon-& apothecary in the same person is far from being the least, ~~how was laboratories &~~

Gentlemen — In my lectures upon Physiology, I shall presuppose that you are acquainted with the structure of the body. I shall therefore spend as little time as possible in anatomical descriptions.

2ly I shall spend no time in specu=lations that are unprofitable, & that do not lead directly to what is useful and practical in medicine.

3ly I shall consider the faculties of the human mind as an essential part of physiology, and shall endeavour to describe each of them in a manner

so simple ~~and~~ as to render their number and operations intelligible to the youngest Student of Medicine.

4.ly I shall ~~not~~ depart from the order of Dr Cullen & Dr Gregory in blending the Physiology & Pathology of the different parts of the human body together. It will be more natural to imitate the order which has been pursued by those Divines who first consider the faculties of the human mind in their perfect State in the Garden of Eden, before they describe the changes which have been induced in them by the loss of primeval innocence. —

The order in which I propose to consider the different subjects of Physiology ~~as~~ is set down in the syllabus which I shall immediately put into y^r hands. After having finished the lectures on Physiology ~~I shall~~ which will include the ~~with enlargement of it~~ history of the body in its healthy state, I ~~shall~~ proceed to that 2nd part of the Institutes ~~wing~~ which is called Pathology. ~~It shall~~ The subjects of this part of our course are likewise set down in ~~the~~ the syllabus. They begin with an account of a simple disease, and afterwards embrace all the remote - predisposing - occasional,

In like manner I shall ~~therefore~~ first ~~do~~ consider the human body in its healthy state, ~~before~~ and afterwards proceed to mention the changes which have been produced in it by the action of remote causes of diseases. These bryars and thorns upon it which have originated in moral & natural evils.

In the lectures upon Pathology I shall first consider the action of remote predisposing causes upon the ~~human body~~ body. These are what are improperly called the Nonnaturals. They include all the sensible & insensible qualities of the Air — contagious — poisons —

& proximate causes of diseases. Under this head, I shall introduce all my peculiar opinions & principles ~~in medicine~~ as far they relate to the causes of diseases. The 2nd part of the Pathology will include the history of the Signs and symptoms of diseases. ~~This~~

This syllabus qnt: is very imperfect. ~~I shall probably deviate in~~ some instances from the arrangement of some of the ~~Pathologists~~ ~~Lines~~ Such as it is I lay it before you. Time & future reflections I hope will supply its defects. —

Aliments - Drinks - the passions of the mind & the action of the Understanding - Deep - Amusements - the different occupations among mankind - superstitious Customs - and lastly the influence of ~~relig~~ government - religion - & the different States of Society upon the human body.

I shall consider each of these causes as acting 1st upon the <u>whole</u> System, & 2ly upon particular <u>parts</u> of it.

2ly After having enumerated all the various Claps of remote & predisposing causes to disease - I shall next proceed to describe the <u>changes</u> which they induce upon the whole, or upon parts

of the human body. This will constitute a history of the proximate causes of diseases. — For Example In describing the effects ~~action~~ of the ultimate ~~collapse~~ action of Cold ~~up~~ and heat upon the ~~human~~ body, I shall naturally be led to explain the proximate cause of fever. In describing the debilitating or stimulating effects of the passions, ~~upon the human body~~ I shall naturally be led to mention ~~discuss~~ the proximate ~~immediate~~ cause & seat of the Hypocondriasis - Hysteria - and Madness & so on, of, all other general diseases. —

Local diseases ~~shall~~ will come next under our consideration. These

will open an immense field for inquiry, and ~~observation~~ and instruction. For example. In treating of the pathology of the brain I shall endeavour to explain the cause of Hydrocephalus & idotism - In treating of the pathology of the heart & arteries I shall describe the diseases of aneurism - Ossification - and all the morbid phenomena ~~changes produced in the~~ which occur in the circulation of the blood. - In ~~describe~~ delivering the pathology of the stomach - I shall ~~describe~~ mention all the morbid & unnatural phenomena of the appetite, ~~together wi~~ and of digestion. ~~&c~~ so on of every other part of the body. I am aware of the difficulty

of this part of the course from the general and partial operation of the same causes, and from the sameness of effects which are frequently produced by different causes. — But I shall endeavour to overcome ~~thereby~~ these difficulties by describing these diseases ~~at one~~ the first time they occur, and afterwards by (~~only~~ barely mentioning them).

The Therapeutics which form the third part of the Institutes of Medicine, belong in my Opinion more properly to ~~the~~ other professorships. ~~of Materia Medica & the Practice of Physic~~. I shall

therefore decline saying any thing upon the virtues of Medicines, or upon the ~~cures~~ symptoms & cure of diseases ~~except when it may be necessary to pronounce a fact~~ ~~They will be treated~~ both off in the most ample manner by ~~two~~ the Professors of Materia Medica, and the Practice of Physic. —

The Clinical Lectures will form an important and material part of the instruction which will be delivered from this Chair. In conducting these lectures I shall ~~select the most prac-~~ begin by delivering a few observations upon the ~~medical cases which occur in their~~ method of visiting and examining

patients — I shall then proceed to ~~hospital, and examine~~ point out ~~explain to~~ the usual signs of diseases more especially as they appear in the pulse, ~~and the Method of acquiring a~~ and afterwards exemplify these preliminary remarks ~~upon~~ in the public examination and treatment of such ~~patients~~ cases in the hospital as afford the most practical instruction. I shall keep an exact record of the Diseases & remedies of every patient, and shall ~~twice in every week~~ publicly deliver, ~~daily~~ a report of ~~our~~ each of them, with occasional ~~at such times, as subsequent cases~~ remarks, and afterwards I shall deliver ~~one~~ ~~circumstances shall dictate~~, ~~One~~ ~~or~~ One - two or more lectures upon every case, so as not only to explain the case

✓ Here bring in Stahl, Boerhaave;
the Theories &c — —

✓ I am very sensible gent.n of the
difficulty of the business before me ~~stand~~
it is no Affectation of humility when I add that
~~The theory of Sound Physic may be conside-~~
I am unequal to the task imposed upon it.
~~-red as the forlorn hope~~ among the Professor-
-ships of Medicine. But it must be ~~ex-~~
~~-ecuted~~ undertaken by some body, ~~the it is~~ for it
~~the only~~ is impossible to enter into the fabric
of a regular System of practice, unless a breach
be made in it by theories of some kind. It
would be some consolation to those persons
who are destined to these dangerous enter-
-prises, could they look forward to a moderate
share of the ~~honour~~ benefits which attends them when
they prove successful —, but this is so far from
the case that they generally perish in the
gaps which they have opened, ~~or~~ while
~~those~~ the very persons, ~~whose~~ who ~~of~~ condemned ~~or~~ ridiculed their ~~slothful or timid Under-~~
~~-standings~~ temerity, step over them, and enjoy the triumphs

but the disease likewise under which the patient shall labour. To render this part of my course as completed as useful as possible the Managers of the hospital have kindly offered the University the exclusive use of a room to be called the <u>Clinical Ward</u>, where all the clinical patients will be collected, and where they will be examined in the presence of those Gentlemen only who possess to attend the clinical lectures. The patients, and prescriptions will be ~~open at a~~ accessible & open at all other times to ~~all~~ every

which have been acquired for them. —
I enter upon it relying on your [illegible]
~~I have [illegible] a good~~
(under all these discouragements)
I shall not however ~~[illegible]~~ relax
in my labors to discover & establish
~~such~~ just principles in the subjects before
us ~~as will useful~~. Should I fail in
~~my~~ this arduous Undertaking, I shall
~~still~~ still maintain ~~the [illegible]~~
~~& advantages~~ that ~~of~~ theory in medicine.
— ~~It is~~ — like ~~[illegible]~~ Wolsey's road to ho-
nor — ~~a~~ is the only "sure and safe one" — to suc-
cessful practice in medicine, — Altho' I should be
forced to add, in the words of the same
unfortunate prelate, — that "your master
misled it!" —

The end.

the students who attend the practice of the Pennsylvania hospital. ~~I~~ ~~Wo~~ ~~Wo I recall the fatigue~~

I shall conclude this course, of lectures ~~of lectures by delivering some Observa=~~ ~~=tions which are intended~~ a few ~~lectures upon the application of the~~ by applying principles of medicine to explain cer==tain passages of the Old & New testament, and by a short account of the epidemic diseases of every month of the present year from the 1st of January ~~to~~ 1794.]

These gentlemen I intended to have concluded my introductory lecture, but ~~I cannot~~ upon reviewing

~~If any this Attempt the~~
~~very fall~~

what I have delivered, I am forced to detain you a ~~few~~ minutes longer while I declare without any affectation of modesty ~~that yet~~ ~~while I informed you that I was at~~ that I am as yet ~~present~~ unprepared to ~~teach~~ deliver a com-plete course of Physiology & Pathology, ~~& I thus publickly taken without any affectation of modesty, that I am as yet unqualified for the Ele-ment~~ and that ~~I suppose~~ a misapplied ~~as task I have undertake~~ confidence in my zeal to advance the interests of Medicine, rather than a just estimate ~~estimation of~~ my talents has led me to undertake the arduous task. ~~It is now nearly above 20 years since I have~~ It would require as many years as I have had weeks

go to p: opposite 50, & conclude with it.

V. I am aware therefore ~~that~~ how much I risk ~~my little all~~ by the present Undertaking. — If I fail in executing it, I hope I shall be indulged in one claim upon the Public — and that is — the humble merit of having sacrificed to y: union of the medical Schools, & the advancement of the interests of medicine, my own reputation. —

allotted me, to revise, to collect — to arrange, and to add to my stock of knowledge upon ~~physiological~~ these subjects. — ~~I cannot therefore~~ am aware ~~commencing~~ therefore I risk ~~by~~ my present Undertaking, ~~but that~~ and if I fail ~~I shall have~~ in executing it, I have only to request that I may be indulged in claiming the humble merit of having sacrificed to the Union of the Medical Schools, and the advancement of the interests of Science, — my own reputation.

The Introductory Lecture to the Clinical Course (which will be public) will be delivered in this room —

forwith just principles it is no more
necessary for any phy to see all the
dis of yr body before he prescribes
for yr than it is for a mariner to
know the ~~use of his Quadrant~~ principles of navigation to
visit ~~every part~~ all the ports of the world ~~before he~~ in order to
~~navigate~~ ~~navigate~~ ~~conducts~~ his Vessel to them.

~~disagreeable it may be to combine them~~
~~so as to discharge the duties of each of~~
These three professions ~~with fidelity. They~~ mutually
illustrate and support each other, & a
General of an Army who is not a Soldier
& an Officer, is not a more absurd, and
dangerous character than a Physician
who is ~~not a Surgeon & an Apothe~~ unacquainted with the principles
and practice of Surgery & pharmacy.

Permit me therefore Gentlemen to
recommend to you to blend with your
studies and attendance upon lectures,
a steady attention to the composition
of medicines, and that familiarity
with diseases which is only be acquired
by handling the ~~bo~~ bodies of sick people.
Fothergill - Watson - Hunt, & Cullen

V A man thus educated in medicine has been very happily ridiculed, by being represented as prescribing purges for the first - Vomits for the second - bleeding for the third, and blistering for the fourth warden in a hospital - also by receiving a report of the State of his patients pulse at a distance from his bedside by means of a journeyman known by the name of a Pulsefeeler.

all laid the foundation of their knowledge & fame in medicine by performing for many years the common ~~offices~~ duties of Apprentices in Apothecaries & Shops. — I have witnessed the conduct, and attended to the fortunes of many gentlemen who pursued a contrary line of ~~Conduct & Idle~~ conduct: and have never ~~seen~~ heard of One of them ~~that~~ who has risen to great eminence in physic. A Student of medicine & a patient, like bodies in chemical attraction must be in contact before they can benefit each other, and a young man does not act more absurdly who tries to learn ~~the Art of Swimming~~ to swim by ~~reading Franklin's~~ reading an essay upon ~~it~~ that art, without going into the water, than a ~~Stu~~ medical student

~~a man thus educated in medicine, has been very happily redeemed by ~~being~~ being represented as prescribing vomits for ~~the~~ the first ward – ~~and~~ purges for ~~the~~ the second – bleeding for the third – and blisters for ~~the third~~ the fourth ward in a hospital – also by receiving a report of his patient's ~~bedside~~ the state of pulse at a distance from his patients bedside by means of a journeyman – known by the name of Phlebotomist.~~

does, who expects to become a physician ~~in~~ ~~by reading books~~ without ~~entering~~ a frequent, close, and intimate connexion with sick people. It is indispensably necessary for a young man ~~A man who does not in early life~~ ~~physician~~ to wear down in his youth ~~wear~~ ~~away~~ the reluctance with which we naturally enter the abodes of pain & distress; ~~will generally~~ Otherwise he will feel more or less of it in every subsequent period of his life. He will proceed from one degree of distance and neglect to another till at last he will ~~cease to be a burden to~~ refuse to set by the bed side of his patients ~~and then when he feels a pulse~~ — He will, if he should become a hospital physician, vomit a North, and purge a South ward — and to conclude his career of medical pride & negligence, he will employ a pulse feeler who shall report to him the state of that ~~his~~ index of the strength of the system; ~~patients disease~~; ~~and~~ for he will not

To acquire a still greater ~~familiarity~~ knowledge of ~~the Symptoms & method of curing with diseases~~ in your profession, permit us to recommend to you to set up with sick people in the critical stages of their diseases. ~~It was part of the education~~ The late king of Prussia made it an essential part of the education of a young man intended for the army, to set up whole nights, or to be called out of his bed two or three times in the same night. If such acts of self denial have been thought necessary to qualify men for the dreadful art of taking away life & honourable how much more necessary should they be deemed to qualify men for the divine art of saving life. During one night you will be ~~become~~ discovered of the true state of a disease, by an attentive

~~contaminate his fingers by handing the flesh of a person, a his patient, altho' his disease should be free from all the power of infecting him.~~ V

To render ~~your~~ an attendance upon a hosp, & our lectures profitable, ~~and our lectures~~ it will be necessary to join with them a diligent application to books. ~~The~~ Upon the theory of physic, you will do well to read ~~the~~ ~~you will do well to read the works of Dr Brown Cullen & Sam at a loss to know what Author to recom=mend to you~~ Dr Hoffman - Dr Cullen & Dr Brown, ~~con=tain in my opinion the most truth of any I can be at a loss to know the t Brown~~

Upon the practice of physic I ~~am at a loss~~ ~~at a loss to recommend to you~~ ~~a treatise to question upon & respectable~~ ~~the prac~~ ~~Dr Hay~~ the works of Cullen - Vanswieten - Huxham Pringle - Monro - Whyt - Fothergill

student of physic, than by twenty visits to the same patients in the ordinary day time. This position in sleep - the state of his eyes - mouth - and even his dreams will all afford him some instruction. But this is not all - the intermission of fevers often occurs in the night, to avail ourselves of an opportunity of administering most effectual medicine for curing them, it will often be necessary to examine the pulse every hours of the night. But this can be done with ease & safety only by persons who have early accustomed themselves to habits of self denial with respect to sleep. I might here mention the

Cleghorn - Mead - Grieve - Blane & Aberdeen,
~~These authors may be considered as are the brothers Apostles of this important~~
In reading these authors, you will make due
~~branch of medicine.~~ allowances for the difference of climate - manners
& state of society in which they wrote. pg to p: 50
To render these lectures as useful

as possible, I shall accompany them
with clinical remarks upon such ~~this~~ cases as
are worthy of notice, during my
attendance upon the Pennsylvania
hospital. The descriptive & history
of the cases ~~for~~ for obvious reasons,
only can be taken
down in the hospital. The remarks
upon them (as often as any ~~occur~~ occur)
shall be delivered in
the college (with communicating) after, or before over
other lectures.

I shall sum up all that has been
~~conclude this course~~
said upon the study of medicine
by recommending to you, above all

[illegible] plan

~~to~~ One important advantage which you will find from early making yourselves acqu=ted with the symptoms of diseases ~~in early life~~, and that ~~is~~ is the discovery of many advantages you will enjoy in this city to prosecute the study of medicine, but I shall take notice of only one of them - and that is you will ~~be~~ study physic ~~medicine~~ in a country in which you are to practice it. This circumstance alone should turn the scale in favor of an American medical education ~~in physic~~. I am satisfied that ~~no medical~~ no instruction in physic given in an European University can ~~apply~~ ~~in~~ to the minutiae of practice in ~~and~~ this country, and as ~~their~~ systems of physic are built upon the phenomena of diseases, I am of course equally confident

things, ~~from books, from patients, and from the public instructions you will receive in this College~~ in yr. studies to attend principally to facts. ~~That~~ books ~~that~~ patients - and lectures - will be profitable to you only in proportion as they suggest facts to your observation, and remembrance. ~~Facts are the morality of medicine~~ "There are ~~times~~ (says the excellent Dr. Price) when I ~~have~~ am ~~disposed~~ tempted to doubt of the truth of every ~~principle in the~~ tenet of my ~~Christian~~ religion, but I never ~~does~~ yet saw the time when I have doubted for a moment ~~doubted~~ of the truth of this saying, "He that walked uprightly, walketh surely". In like manner ~~these~~ gentlemen

that no system of physic framed in Europe can be ~~safe~~ proper or safe in all its parts, for an American physician. — ~~It was not till the physicians of Europe laid aside ~~the~~ their veneration for the writings of ~~the ancients~~ Hippocrates - galen - and other ancient authors that Medicine~~]~~ Return to 44 —

~~I have said nothing~~ In this list of Authors ~~I have mentioned~~ ~~Some~~ ~~there~~ ~~Author~~ ~~I have~~ you will find that I have mentioned no ancient ~~Re~~ greeian or Roman ~~or Arabian~~ frames. The ~~manner~~ diet - customs manners - and habits both in war & peace of the ancient nations of Greece & Rome ~~gave~~ & above all their peculiar climates gave a complexion to their diseases ~~of their~~ which ~~makes~~ render them very different in their causes - symptoms - & duration

There are times, when I am disposed to doubt the truth of every principle in medicine, but I never yet saw the time ~~to~~ when I have doubted even for a moment of the Safety, ~~and~~ or advantages of ~~being depending~~ upon the evidence of facts in the treatment of a disease. Theories in medicine ~~have~~ are necessarily fluctuating, and must continue so for years to come, but facts like the obligations of morality, will endure for ever.

from the diseases of modern nations

~~Instead therefore of turning over the~~ ~~musty volumes of antiquity in search~~ ~~of knowledge in medicine let me advise you rather to study the book of nature in the~~ ~~minds and bodies of sick people.~~ ~~your patients~~ The fate of medicine has been a good deal like that of ~~the~~ two of the fine Arts. While ~~Pope~~ the English poets ~~& painters~~ ~~read nothing but~~ ~~copied~~ Virgil, and the English painters ~~up~~ spent half their lives in copying the pictures of Raphael & Le Brun, we saw nothing but ~~Italian~~ Roman seasons ~~Lucus~~ ~~Springs, and~~ ~~Lucus~~ in poetry, and Italian or French manners in painting. — Thompson first described the British seasons, & our Countryman Mr West first intro=duced

the British ~~circumstances~~ countenance and manners into his ~~pain~~ pictures. In like manner For many centuries our books of Medicine consisted only of ~~to~~ idle speculations, ~~supported by speculations~~ and transcripts from Ancient Authors. — No wonder these Centuries were marked by ~~extraordinary~~ ignorance and darkness.

Within the last ~~thirty~~ years Physicians have exchanged the folio volumes of ~~antiquity~~ ancient learning for the portable books of Nature, & have deserted their closets to set down at the bed side of their patients. In this conduct, they have discovered the true Hippocratic Art of studying Medicine, for ~~this happy~~ it consists not in reading the works of Hippocrates, but in adopting the excellent method ~~he~~ which he followed with so much

success in acquiring his accurate knowledge
of diseases. ~~See Return to p 46 for~~
In consequence of this change in the
~~the~~ conduct and studies of physicians,
more ~~discoveries~~ improvements have
been made in medicine within the last
30 years than were made in ~~many~~ a
century before them. —Return to p 46